FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER BRAHIMI BEGINS VISIT

Visitor Greeted by Officials

AU071047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Abdelhamid Brahimi, candidate member of the Politburo of the National Liberation Front and prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, arrived on an official and friendly visit to our country.

The guest was greeted at Sofia airport by Comrades Grigor Stoichkov and Grisha Filipov, by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as by members of the government and by the two countries' ambassadors, Grigor Kruchmarski and Ahmed Nadjib Boulbina.

Filipov, Brahimi Open Talks

AU071918 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 7 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, opened talks with Mr Abdelhamid Brahimi, member of the Political Bureau of the Front de Liberation Nationale (F.L.N.) and prime minister of Algeria, who arrived here today for an official and friendly visit. The Bulgarian side is represented at the talks by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, Mr Yanko Markov, minister of woods and forestry, Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union, and Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The Algerian delegation includes Mr Mohamed Rouighi, minister of waters, forests and afforestation; Mr Ali O'Bouzar, minister of planning and organization of national territory; Mr (Mohamed Aberkan,) [spelling as received] cabinet member and deputy minister for external trade, and Mr (Mohamed Mazouni,) [spelling as received] cabinet member and minister of mechanical, electrical and electronic engineering.

During the talks they considered a wide range of questions concerning bilateral relations and the international situation. They gave the common assessment that the 1981 meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Chadli Bendjedid gave a powerful impetus to mutual cooperation, which is undergoing an upgrade development. Noting the successful promotion of bilateral economic contacts, the two heads of government arrived at the conclusion that there is a number of still untapped resources, and in this connection they considered a series of new joint work projects.

In their discussion of the international situation, alarming due to the aggressive policies of certain imperialist quarters, Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Abdelhamid Brahimi stressed that international problems should be resolved by means of constructive negotiations, based on the principles of parity and equal security. An emphasis was laid on the significance for the strengthening of world peace of the talks between Mr Andrey Gromyko and Mr George Shultz, opened in Geneva. The sides expressed the hope that these talks will result in the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements which will help to ease international tension.

The two heads of government accentuated the need for all progressive forces in the world to join their efforts in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

Mr Grisha Filipov dwelt in detail on Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans, aimed at the establishment of relations of goodneighbourliness, understanding and cooperation. He said that the realization of the idea of turning the region into a nuclear-free zone, advanced by Bulgaria's party leader and head of state Mr Todor Zhivkov, will contribute to the consolidation of world peace. The sides commented the role of the Nonaligned Movement and of the Organization of African Unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, for the strengthening of the national independence of the states.

They also considered the situation in the Middle East and in the south of Africa.

Dinner Given for Brahimi

AU072026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] On 7 January Comrade Grisha Filipov gave an official dinner at the Lozenets residence in honor of Abdelhamid Brahimi, candidate member of the Politburo of the National Liberation Front and prime minister of Algeria. The dinner was attended by Comrades Todor Bozhinov and Grigor Stoichkov, members of the government, deputy ministers, and the officials who are accompanying the Algerian prime minister.

During the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the leaders of the two governments proposed toasts.

BONEV DEPARTS FOR PRAGUE CEMA PLANNING SESSION

AU071934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] On 7 January Stanish Bonev, chairman of the State Planning Committee, departed for Prague. He will take part in the 34th session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Planning Activity.

KHRISTOV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR KABUL FESTIVITIES

AU071933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] On 7 January a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Emil Khristov departed for Kabul. It will take part in the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Afghan People's Revolutionary Party.

GENEVA PRESS CITED ON CONTRADICTORY U.S. STANDS

LD072044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Special correspondent Bohumil Horak dispatch from Geneva]

[Text] The meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz opened in the Soviet mission at 0930 today. Long before that hundreds of reporters from all over the world, primarily television reporters, had gathered in front of the building in an attempt to film the opening of the meeting at which the foreign ministers of the two countries are discussing the possibility of holding new Soviet-U.S. talks and agreeing on the content, character, and aims of the talks. The phrase "possibility of talks" is not superfluous in this context because the meeting does not necessarily mean that talks will be held. Only the course of the meeting will reveal more. In the afternoon the two ministers met at the U.S. diplomatic mission. No official reports have yet been issued on the course of the talks, which are taking place behind closed doors. Only the fact that the two ministers talked approximately 1 hour longer than envisaged by the original plan indicates the serious nature of the questions under discussion.

A number of conjectures and speculations emerged, apart from serious deliberations, among the journalists here in Geneva in connection with the meeting of Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz. Geneva papers note that the viewpoints of the USSR and the United States are to date, that is prior to the opening of today's meeting, completely different. According to the daily COURRIER, the United States claims that its stand in Geneva will be flexible and patient. Nevertheless, the Reagan administration insists that talks about averting militarization of space are not possible. This, the daily says, indicates the contradictory nature of the U.S. stand. Let us add that this is an understatement. According to JOURNAL DE GENEVA, the instructions of George Shultz, received from President Reagan prior to the Geneva meeting, rule out his discussing questions connected even with slowing down research, testing and future development of the U.S. space weapons. George Shultz is to be limited in Geneva to discussing the questions of offensive weapons; at best he could listen to the Soviet standpoint on preventing militarization of space, the paper says, concluding: the attitude which the U.S. secretary should adopt in Geneva certainly is not binding for President Reagan.

In this situation then, any considerations about how the U.S. Administration is, allegedly, deeply divided on the questions concerning the talks with the USSR and about what great contradictions exist, are being deliberately exaggerated. They certainly do not touch the substance. The White House strives to create the impression that it is interested in the success of the Geneva meeting and in an aggreement with the USSR in general, but that it is under the pressure of the Pentagon and the military industrial complex. This tactic is apparent also in the composition of advisors and diplomats accompanying George Shultz in Geneva and who are divided into so-called hawks and doves. This tactic, as the leading commentators here in Geneva point out, is an attempt by the United States to avoid a specific reply to the Soviet proposals, above all on the question of averting the militarization of space.

U.S. WANTS S. ATLANTIC PACT CENTERED ON FALKLANDS

AU071149 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jan 85 p 7

[Article by Oldrich Pospisil in the "Note" column: "Britain's Malvinas Burden"]

[Text] In April 1982 Britain got itself into a direct military conflict with Argentina in the Malvinas area.

When Britain did so, in an effort to keep this area under its colonialist rule at any price, the London ruling circles thought they ahd all the trumps in their hand. They unleashed an immense chauvinist campaign and under the false banner of "imperiled British patriotism," sent a mighty fleet to the southern Atlantic, which, with a great fuss, occupied the tiny Malvinas, defeating the weakened Argentine garrison there. The bombastic, hurrah patriotism was designed to smooth over the domestic troubles of the M. Thatcher government and blunt the edge of growing class conflicts.

As time has passed, however, questions have begun to crop up questioning the sense of the British "liberation expedition." It has been discovered that the British Government even counted on deploying nuclear Polaris missiles against Argentina, and that it intensified the fighting and was sinking Argentine vessels even while Argentina was tilting toward a peaceful solution, with Peru as mediator. Now, as has been proven, Britain spends three million pounds sterling daily transforming the Malvinas into a military base. Government expenditures for health care, education, and state projects have been pared drastically; the most dearly, however, the ordinary British citizen pays for the mounting costs of the police, their brutal actions against miners and the North Irish patriots, and for the militarization of the Malvinas. Already the British garrison in the Malvinas numbers 7,000-men, a naval base for nuclear submarines is under construction, and 215 million pounds sterling have been spent to date on expanding and modernizing an airfield for the strategic Air Force.

The White House casts a benign eye on all of this, since this harmonizes perfectly with its renewed plans to glue together a south Atlantic pact in which, at least, the United States, Britain, Chile and the Republic of South Africa (but no longer Argentina and Brazil) would participate. The Malvinas are to be its strategic center. And thus the British Government sabotages all efforts of the present Argentine Government as well as all UN recommendations that the question of the Malvinas be resolved through negotiations. However, by doing so Great Britain is becoming more and more deeply mired in an ever more obvious conflict with the public opinion of the world's progressive forces. At the same time, the huge cost of the "Malvinas fortress" is deepening and exposing Britain's crisis situation.

CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD081127 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] The 34th session of the CEMA committee for planning cooperation opened today in Prague. Delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam are attending the session. Also present are delegations from Yugoslavia, the PDRY, the International Investment Bank, and representatives from the CEMA Secretariat. The session is being chaired by Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

BRIEFS

MINERAL RESERVES INCREASE -- The reserves of bitumen coal in the CSSR are 338 million tons higher than in 1979. During the past 5 years, deposits in Frenstat-East and the New Field of the Czechoslovak Army Mine in the Ostrava area were freed for industrial exploitation, and the preliminary research of the minefield Koprivnice-Ticha was concluded. The reserves of graphite have increased by 2 million tons, those of fluoride and baryta by 5.5 million tons, and those of kaolin by 190 million tons. Newly discovered were 50 million tons of bentonite for foundry purposes; 260 million tons of fireclay and 67 million tons of nonrefractory clay; 16 million tons of feldspar; 280 million tons of calcite and cement raw materials; and 480 million tons of gypsum. The reserves of auriferous ore currently are double the amount of gold extracted in the CSSR since the Middle Ages. Research of crude oil and gas was also successful, especially in the areas around Uhrice and Zdanice. Deposit reserves of construction raw materials increased by almost 2.3 million cubic meters. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Dec 84 p 2 AU]

GAS LIQUEFICATION PLANT -- The new liquefication station of the Duslo chemical combine in Sala on 27 December produced its first 1,000 liters of liquefied natural gas. The plant, which is the only one of its kind in the CEMA countries, was built at the cost of Kcs145 million. It will deliver its product to the Research and Development Institute of Ground Construction in Zilina, Slovakia. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Dec 84 p 2 AU]

DIESEL PRICES UP -- The Federal Price Office announces that, according to a decision of the CSSR Government aimed at more economical consumption of diesel and heating oil, the retail price of diesel and heating oil will be raised from Kcs5.30 to Kcs5.50 per liter as of 1 January 1985. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Dec 84 p 2 AU]

CZECH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION -- The agriculturists in the Czech Socialist Republic (CSR) have fulfilled in 1984 the plan of grain, potato, and rape production and procurement. The production of sugar beet (about 300,000 tons) and particularly the sugar content of the sugar beet will fall short of the planned tasks. Animal production is expected to overfulfill the plan by 53,000 tons of animals for slaughter; 2,000 tons of poultry; 350 liters of milk; and about 250 billion eggs. The increased animal production is said to be due to the intensification of plant production and to the rationalization of fodder consumption. Shortcomings include a long-term lag in sugar beet production; unstable potato yields; a low production of good clover seeds; and especially problems of inordinately high overfulfillment of the production and procurement of animals for slaughter and other animal produce, even to the point of being a detriment. For this reason further regulation measures have been taken to reduce the consumption of concentrated fodder in animal production; also, the procurement prices of poultry meat and eggs delivered over and above the plan will be reduced 20 percent; and so forth. [Excerpts] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 84 p 2 AU]

HONECKER URGES COOPERATION OF DIFFERING STATES

DW072033 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council at a New Year's reception for the diplomatic corps at the State Council in Berlin on 7 January -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade Doyen, ladies and gentlemen, ambassadors and charges d'affaires, comrades and friends: I thank you very cordially, Comrade Doyen and all members of the diplomatic corps, for your greetings and good wishes on the new year. Likewise, my thanks for your appreciation of the achievements made by the GDR people.

We have entered a new year in which mankind, as different as expectations may be, above all hopes for the preservation of peace and the prevention of the threat of nuclear war. This requires an even greater commitment by all those who are politically responsible, be it in the East or West, in the North or South. This means that they must not spare any effort and that they must work increasingly with reason, realism, and constructive efforts to solve those international problems which in the final analysis are decisive for the existence or nonexistence of mankind.

The possibility and mutual advantage of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems is testified to by 4 decades of peace in Europe. The hitherto longest period of peace in the history of our continent and the preservation of the greatest good of mankind everywhere in the world, which is a life of peace, require and deserve every conceivable effort. Cooperation toward this goal is dictated by both historical experience and the current peace-threatening developments. We must not be prevented from this cooperation by differing or even antagonistic political standpoints on the causes of the current tension and complicated international situation.

This year we will be observing the 40th anniversary of the anti-Hitler coalition's victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the German people's liberation from Nazi rule. We will never forget the sacrifices which victory and liberation required. The German fascists exacted a blood toll of 50 million people, including 20 million Soviet people, more than 6 million Poles, 1.7 million Yogoslavs, 600,000 Frenchmen, 400,000 U.S. citizens and 375,000 British citizens. More than 6 million Germans were claimed by the fascist beast, including women and men of the resistance who sacrificed their lives for freedom. With 20 million people killed, the Soviet people, who in this hitherto most dreadful war bore the main burder, made the greatest sacrifice.

For the GDR the honoring of the legacy of those who defeated the fascist beast on the battlefields and at the various front lines of resistance means, above all, to contribute decisively toward preventing a nuclear catastrophe. This principal commandment of our socialist state's foreign policy is in line with the GDR's vow made before the world to do everything possible to prevent war from ever again emanating from German soil.

Along with its allies and all forces on earth who are sincerely striving for peace, the GDR believes that a change for the better in world politics is not only necessary but also possible. The key to a recovery of the international situation is the political will of all sides concerned for constructive action in this respect.

A strong military buildup, confrontation, and the drive for military superiority are increasingly drawing the world into the wake of their dangers, whereas arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security and a return to detente serve all countries and peoples without exception. Additional weapons do not spell increased security. This has become particularly clear in Europe, where today's most powerful military alliances confront each other directly.

The socialist states are prepared for the most radical steps toward limiting and liquidating any weapons system. They have confirmed this with their initiatives. The concept on which their proposals are based is simple and clear: to prevent the military buildup in new spheres, above all in space, and to dismantle the existing armament potential so as to safeguard a military balance on an increasingly lower level.

This is why we hope that the talks which are starting today in Geneva, between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States will pave the way toward serious and substantial negotiations. Through serious and substantial negotiations aimed at reducing the military confrontation it will also be possible to make the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe as well as the Vienna disarmament negotations successful. In this way substantial material and intellectual resources, which today fall victim to the arms race would be set free, and could be used for the benefit of peaceful development and cooperation, and urgent social and humanitarian interests on all continents. A purposeful dialogue on the solution of international problems and conflicts as well as a sincere policy of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems can be milestones on the road toward confidence and predictability in the relations between states.

The Yalta and Potsdam decisions of the anti-Hitler coalition, the Helsinki Final Act, and the European treaty system have created the stable foundation for a peaceful European order, which must be further strengthened. It is in this spirit that the GDR advocates the determined continuation of the process of security and cooperation in Europe. Particular weight, in this respect, is carried by the consistent implementation of the principle and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act, whose 10th anniversary we will be observing this year in a dignified manner.

In its manifold cooperation with the countries and peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the GDR will continue in the future to be guided by genuine equality, mutual advantage, and active solidarity. Far-reaching conformity in the striving for peace, security, and development is the reliable foundation of our cooperation with the states of the Nonaligned Movement, which prove to be an important factor of international life. We advocate the transformation of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and the right of peoples to decide their own road of development, without pressure and foreign interference.

A new stage of creative work has now started for the citizens of our country. It serves the preparation of the 11th SED Congress in April next year. What has been achieved up to now as well as the will for further performance and active participation of the working people, enable us to successfully continue the course of the main task which is marked by a unity of economic and social policy. The further growth in economic and scientific-technological accomplishments will allow us to constantly improve the material and cultural living standard of our people. This is the road we have embarked on together and in fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. The firm association of the community of socialist states remains the basis and the pledge for the solution of all sociopolitical and international tasks which the GDR is facing.

Side by side with our allies we will come out also in the future for the allround strengthening of the socialist community of states, for the deepening of cooperation between the peoples, and for the strengthening of peace.

Comrade Doyen, ladies and genlemen, ambassadors and charges d'affaires, I would like to thank you for your active cooperation in developing and deepening relations between the GDR and the states you are representing here. Also in the future you will always find a reliable partner in the GDR if it is required to pave the way toward reason, realism, and equal international cooperation.

Please convey my best wishes and greetings to your heads of states, governments, and peoples on the occasion of the New Year. I wish you, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, ambassadors and charges d'affaires, comrades and friends, as well as your families, a healthy, successful, and above all a peace-strengthening year in 1985. I thank you. [applause]

HONECKER, KULIKOV REAFFIRM PACT SOLIDARITY

LD071734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and National Defense Council, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces who is paying a visit to the GDR, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

During the friendly meeting Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov conveyed greetings from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated.

The general secretary and his guests exchanged views on topical questions of the military-political situation and on the conclusions that emerged from this for the further deepening of the fraternity in arms and the cooperation among the allied armies.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov informed Erich Honecker about the activity of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The two partners in the talk noted with satisfaction that in view of the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup everything necessary is being done to preserve peace and to ensure the security of the socialist countries.

The joint efforts are particularly directed toward deepening the education and training of army members in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, to maintain the constant readiness for the armed defense of the peaceful construction work of the Warsaw Pact countries, and to safeguard the approximate military balance.

In this connection Erich Honecker again mentioned that the GDR and its Armed Forces will at all times in the future fulfill its obligations in the Warsaw Pact in the interest of peace and the defense of the socialist achievements.

The members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, and Egon Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as Lieutenant General Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister, took part in the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere and a spirit of complete accord.

Lieutenant General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the GDR's National People's Army was present.

TALKS VIEWED AS HINGING ON U.S. FLEXIBILITY

LD072354 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Here is a report from Geneva by our special correspondent, Horst Kaubler:

[Kaubler] On the first floor of the International Hotel, a stone's throw away from the Palais des Nations, where the press headquarters is situated, typewriters are clattering away, the telephones used for international calls are continually ringing, and journalists are waiting outside the radio and television studios to transmit their reports to the whole world. Tne first contact between Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Secretary of State George Shultz has taken place. In the morning, the two politicians met for several hours, 1 hour longer than intended, at the Soviet UN mission, and in the afternoon they continued their talks at the American mission.

Reporting on this meeting is a difficult undertaking for the army of 800 journalists who have flocked here to the snow-covered city of Geneva. After 4 years of stubborn obstruction by the Reagan administration, which made impossible any progress on questions of disarmament or arms reduction, a host of extremely difficult problems has opened up before the foreign ministers' meeting. But no information has emerged as yet about the course of today's negotiations, and so the journalists accredited here find themselves confronted all the more by the problem of making observations about the positions of the two parties to the negotiations from the scene of the events.

It is instructive to note that respected journalists from America itself, as well as from allied countries, acknowledge that their country's previously adopted policy towards the Soviet Union of speaking from a position of nuclear blackmail and military muscle-flexing, is hopeless. Correspondents from large American media organizations to whom I spoke, conceded that the USA had not reached a more advantageous position militarily at all after the stationing of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe, but rather that the security risk to the United States had increased as a result of the Soviet countermeasures provoked by this action.

Considerable attention is also being given by the journalists present in the Geneva press center to the declaration by Konstantin Chernenko that the setting up of a massive barrier against the stationing of nuclear and laser weapons in space is a problem of the greatest urgency, because otherwise there is the danger that the arms race could get completely out of control, and that mankind might, in the foreseeable future, be faced by an irreversible situation if more American space weapons are tested in the coming year.

Despite this extremely sharp intensification of international developments, which has resulted from an unprecedented armament program by the United States, the Soviet Union has never doubted that the path of negotiation, which must set the process of arms limitation in motion, represents the only reasonable alternative for it.

Here in Geneva it is also pointed out again and again that it was Moscow which proposed to the American Administration negotiations on the nonmilitarization of space as well as on the reduction of nuclear weapons -- both strategic and medium-range.

Andrey Gromyko's declaration before the start of the Geneva talks left no doubt that the Soviet Union is prepared for the most radical solutions which will make it possible to reach a complete ban on and eventual removal of nuclear weapons. American correspondents conceded that the conflict in Washington between the hawks and those inclined toward realism and reason had visibly intensified. An expression of this was the demand made by 20 organizations to the Reagan administration to give up three of the peace-threatening nuclear weapons programs. Another expression of this was the call by both the Republican and Democratic groups in the Senate to President Reagan to negotiate in Geneva with flexibility and imagination. And indeed, dear listeners, this will determine whether there is success, during the 2 days of talks between the foreign ministers here in Geneva, in setting up the framework for new negotiations.

KRENZ EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH FRG'S VOIGT

LD072114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jan (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Karsten D. Voigt, the foreign affairs spokesman of the SPD group in the FRG Bundestag. They discussed questions of joint interest concerning the safeguarding of peace. The exchange of views passed in an open atmosphere. Kartsen D. Voigt is on a fact-finding visit to the GDR.

Gunter Rettner, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee Department for International Politics and Economy, took part in the conversation.

BUDAPEST NOTES USSR INCIDENT IN NORWAY'S AIRSPACE

LD051827 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] The USSR has expressed regret to the Finnish and Norwegian authorities for the Soviet military equipment [harci eszkoz] that went off course last week during a target practice of warships on the Barents Sea. The Soviet news agency TASS published a report on the incident today. According to this, on 28 December a flying target left the designated flight path due to a technical malfunction and disappeared. It cannot be ruled out that it reached Finland via Norwegian territory.

There were no explosives or poisonous substances on board the object. The Soviet side has informed the Finnish and Norwegian authorities about the event.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES TO PRK ON CHAN SI'S DEATH

LD021835 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 2 (MTI) -- On the death of Chan Si, member of the Political Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram of condolence to the KPRP Central Committee, and the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

"The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people have heard with deep shock of the death of Comrade Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea," reads the telegram. "We express our sincere sympathy to the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the friendly Kampuchean people and the family of the departed. We share your mourning with sincere sympathy.

"The career of Comrade Chan Si was closely connected with the heroic struggle of the Kampuchean people for independence and progress. In his person we could respect a true patriot and internationalist and steady supporter of peace and progress. His death is a great loss for the Kampuchean people which is constructing a new society.

"The Hungarian people highly appreciates that Comrade Chan Si made great efforts for the strengthening of our countries' friendly cooperation. His friendly feelings towards our country was expressed during his visit to Hungary in 1984. In his (?death) the Hungarian people has lost a sincere friend and will keep his memory.

FALUVEGI DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CEMA MEETING

LD071820 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 7 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister and National Planning Office President Lajos Faluvegi and delegation left Budapest for Prague Monday to attend the 34th meeting of the CMEA's Cooperation Committee for Planning.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NICARAGUAN INAUGURATION

LD061422 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] A Hungarian delegation has left for Nicaragua to take part in the festive inauguration of Ortega, the president who was elected in November. The delegation is headed by Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council. Also present are Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister, as well as Janos Kiss, Hungary's ambassador in Managua.

MSZMP'S BORBELY LEAVES FOR KABUL CELEBRATIONS

LD061801 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 6 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party delegation, headed by Sandor Borbely, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and national commander of Workers' Guard, left for Kabul Sunday to attend ceremonies to be held on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

MARGUERITTE: MILEWSKI LOSES POLITBURO DUTIES

PM071546 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Jan 85 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "The Torun Trial: Father Popieluszko's Murderers Hide Behind Hierarchy"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw -- While the trial of Father Popieluszko's murderers resumed in Torun yesterday with the end of evidence given by former Lieutenant Pekala and the beginning of evidence given by his colleague Chmielewski, we learned from a reliable source in Warsaw that Politburo member Milewski, who immediately after the Popieluszko tragedy lost control over security and the interior, which were placed under General Jaruzelski's direct supervision, had just been deprived de facto of his duties as a Politburo member. Although the news has not been officially announced, it is said that the leader of the party's neo-Stalinist faction who, according to some people, may have been involved in the Popieluszko affair and can at least be accused of having maintained inadequate supervision of his sector, has stopped attending meetings of the party's highest body.

If this news is confirmed, it would undoubtedly be the most important political consequence of the Popieluszko tragedy and would indicate that Gen Jaruzelski is determined, as he said he is, to root out the evil and take the opportunity to bring the neo-Stalinist faction in the party into line. This would bring about an upheaval in the entire balance of forces at the top of the party. A new deputy interior minister was appointed a few days ago without the name of the man who had lost his job being given. Meanwhile Mr Jablonski, the head of state, said in his New Year speech that those responsible for the abduction would be punished and that the government would follow the case through.

It seems therefore that Gen Jaruzelski is aware of the state of mind in his country. However, the limits are clear: The outcome of the Torun trial and its political consequences will be the result of a compromise between what the general now knows to be vital for the population and what he knows to be tolerable for his allies in the neighboring countries and for the party apparatus.

POPIELUSZKO TRIAL CONTINUES IN TORUN COURT

Chmielewski, Piotrowski Speak

LD072024 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] The trial at Torun Voivodship Court concerning the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko continued today. The accused Waldemar Chmielewski continued to give evidence. He presented many facts in a different manner than he did during the investigation, when he maintained that a consequence of the premeditated kidnapping could be the death of Father Popieluszko and his driver. Now he explains that he never anticipated the death, and only realized that it was inevitable as he was transporting the victim to the dam near Wloclawek. Direct conversations between the accused and Grzegorz Piotrowski and his behavior created the impression that the entire operation had been approved by superiors. Detailed questions were put to the accused by members of the jury, prosecutors, and plenipotentiaries of auxiliary prosecutors. Numerous questions were aimed at defining the nature of particular tortures, to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

The accused Grzegorz Piotrowski also began giving evidence. He addmited to some deeds contained in the indictment. Tomorrow the accused will continue to give evidence.

TRYBUNA LUDU Views Testimony

LD031254 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 3 Jan 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jan -- Today's party daily TRYBUNA LUDU pointed up in a commentary after the third day of trial in the priest kidnap and murder case, at a voivodship (provincial) court in Torun that defendant Leszek Pekala confirmed to the prosecutor that on joining the Interior Ministry staff he had signed a special oath to guard the interests of people's state and defend socialism in Poland.

"Asked whether his oath had also contained a statement obliging Interior Ministry officials to act in the name of respect for the law and rule of law, and in conformity with the law, the defendant replied in the affirmative.

"His 'yes' at that point marks his responsibility, that of a citizen working as state officer," the paper said.

TRYBUNA recalled that finishing his testimony, Pekala regretted for his act, saying he felt 'deceived' and said he understood that by his uncriticial obedience to suggestions and orders from his then-superior, Piotrowski, he had helped to kill a man. The newspaper commented.

He thus "acted in breach of the principles and against the cause which he should have represented and defended."

"Because the foundation of the strength of people's state is respect for the law, respect on the part of all of its citizens," the party daily wrote today.

RAKOWSKI VIEWS DOMESTIC SITUATION AT PRON MEETING

AU071322 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Jan 85 p 2

["Text" of speech by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the 4 January session of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth National Council Executive Committee discussing draft regulations for elections to the Sejm]

[Excerpts] Esteemed citizens and comrades, in the past 4 years it has become an established custom for the government to report to the public as well as to social and trade union organizations on its social and economic policy and to justify various decisions. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] plays a particularly important role in this connection. We deem it our duty to inform PRON leaders and activists concerning all the key problems we must solve jointly. However, today I wish to speak not so much about our plans as about the positive and negative features of our achievements on the threshold of 1985.

The process of normalizing socioeconomic relations was an important event last year for several reasons. Reason one was the results of the elections to the people's councils, which confirmed the correctness of our policy in the past 3 years. The appeals of the internal and external antisocialist forces to boycott the elections were rejected. Attempts to prove that election results had been rigged failed. Some 73 percent of electors cast their votes and thus inflicted a grievous defeat on all those who would like to see Poland enveloped in constant unrest and turmoil.

Reason two was the amnesty adopted by the Sejm on 21 July on the initiative of PRON.

Although some people said that the amnesty was an act of courage on the part of the authorities, we say it was an act resulting from thorough and prudent evaluation of the domestic situation and the mood of those people who do not crowd some of the Warsaw cafes, who do not visit certain churches to listen to execration against socialism and people's rule, and who do not attend some secret meetings, but instead work at their machines, in the fields, and at many other exacting jobs.

Reasons three is the economic invigoration of the past 2 years. In 1984 industrial production increased about 5 percent and the central annual plan was overfulfilled. This is still not enough to meet our needs, but it is quite a lot if we remember where we began our recovery. We know that our economic activities do not always produce the expected results, but we have to cope with objective difficulties as well as with the thinking habits of many people -- producers and managers. Years and years of bad management have produced the habits that even severe economic laws are unable to eradicate in some cases.

Reason four is the fact that we have greatly tightened our political, economic, cultural, and other relations with the socialist countries. This is an invaluable asset for us, especially if we call to mind the year 1981 when antisocialist extremists tried, with incomprehensible determination, to destroy the socialist peoples' and governments' confidence in Poland and the Poles.

Reason five is the West's visible departure from the policy of isolating our country, which the West followed after 13 December 1981. Speaking of breaking through the isolation with which the West tried to punish Poland because it had by its own efforts removed the mortal dangers threatening it in 1981, we cannot help noting certain strange facts, namely, that there are political forces and politicians in the world who, seeing that it is useless to ignore Warsaw when making efforts to strengthen peace in Europe, come to Poland and search for other partners and hosts than the official ones, although they arrive here at the government's invitation. This practice cannot be approved of.

Reason six, showing that our normalization is gaining in strength, is supplied by the consolidation of the reborn trade union movement, as signally attested to by establishment of the National Trade Union Accord. We need the trade union movement that enjoys the support of the workers class and other communities, that defends the rights of the labor world recorded in the Constitution and other laws, that is actively interested in economic development, and that shows a sense of responsibility for the fate of Poland,

The multitude of events that prove that normalization of socioeconomic conditions as well as the attitudes and conduct of millions and millions of citizens continued, does not mean that this process was undisturbed. The life of our people and the state was affected by the phenomena that hindered and delayed the desirable process of normalization. There are many such phenomena and we speak of them almost every day from various rostrums, at homes, and when meeting friends. Some of these phenomena deserve our attention here. However, before we dwell on them let us note and comment on an event that, objectively speaking, could not only have checked, but also greatly demolished our present achievements in the area of normalizing socioeconomic conditions.

The slaying of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a priest who was not averse to politics, has shocked our people. This crime has been condemned both by believers and nonbelievers, by those who believed in his sermons and by those who think that the pulpit should not be used for political agitation. This shock has not been tempered by general knowledge of the fact that terrorism is a daily feature in many Western countries and that priests are also victims of it. Not so long ago Archbishop Oscar A. Romero was shot dead at the altar while saying a mass. As you know, the true perpetrators of this crime have not been discovered up to this day.

Esteemed citizens! From analyzing development of the socioeconomic and political situation last year, it is clear that the line of accord and struggle, which is the essence of the PZPR's domestic policy as well as that of its allies, has passed its test. It has proved itself in practice. While observing the differences in views and attitudes existing among Polish society, including extreme views, one must say at the same time that thanks to consistent implementation of the line of accord and struggle, the number of citizens who accept the chief goals of economic and social policy increased last year. The year 1984 has brought a further growth in realistic assessments of the events that took place in 1981. The favorable changes taking place in social consciousness would have been impossible if the line of accord -- aimed at winning over every honest Pole who accepts the principles of the PPR Constitution and aimed at encouraging every honest Pole to actively participate in helping consolidate social calm and overcome the effects of the economic crisis -- had been implemented with vacillation and inconsistency. These changes would have also been impossible had the front of struggle become enmeshed with the opponents of socialism. Even if the reasons behind some government decisions are misunderstood among the broad masses, most of society feels by instinct that the policy of the party and people's authority is pervaded by goals that conform to the most vital national interests. We consider it essential to express honest recognition for the millions of Poles who distance themselves from the turmoil created by groups of loud-mouthed oppositionists and who vote for a socialist Poland by means of their honest daily work, assessing party and government policy on the basis of facts. These facts show that thanks to this policy, our country already has the most dangerous period behind it. We are overcoming numerous difficulties together with all our patriotic-feeling and patriotic-thinking countrymen, despite the domestic and foreign opponents of socialism.

Unfortunately, these opponents are not giving up activities intended to recreate the situation which was ended by 13 December 1981. Such a conclusion must be reached by everyone who has access to the various kinds of statements, declarations, and interviews given to the bourgeois press and written by authors, of whom the majority were influential advisers to the Solidarity chiefs. The year 1981 will not repeat itself. We have paid too high a price for cutting short the evil processes designed to destroy the foundations of the independent, sovereign, and socialist Polish state to permit a return to anarchy, empty shops, kilometer-long queues, unheated homes, and the specter of fratricide. Empty are the hopes of those who say that they represent society (the question arises: Who has bestowed on them this representation?) and that one day they will sit down at the same table as us. We do not expect self-criticism and we do not expect anyone to give up his citizen's right to criticize our actions, but all those who manipulated a multi-million strong organization deliberately, with premeditation, and despite numerous appeals and warnings, and, taking advantage of the justified protest of working people, set out to eradicate socialism in Poland cannot be our partners. Their time is over and they should realize this. People who support the political opposition are not in a position to propose any constructive program. They have no such program and cannot have one because there is no intelligent alternative to the policy being implemented by the party, its political allies, and the Government of People's Poland. All the opposition can do is negate our actions, undermine every step aimed at normalizing socioeconomic relations, and count on the help of anti-Polish and anticommunist centers in the Western world. Helpless toward the reality, they proclaim the strategy of a "long march" and of a destructive infiltration and gradual demolition of socialism from the inside. This will not succeed either, just as the attempt to overthrow socialism by a frontal attack did not suceed. While we are on the subject of a "long march," it can be seen from the conduct of these persons that they really are faced with a "long march" before they reach the finishing line marked with the inscription "realism." Who knows if they will reach it at all?

Opponents of socialism are trying to win support for their adventurist actions in the Catholic Church. They are trying to establish an alliance with those priests who are turning places of worship into political arenas and who are using pulpits for political agitation against people's authority.

We watch this activity with concern and unease because it casts a shadow on relations between the church and state. After all, these priests are not independent princes, but have superiors. As far as church-state relations are concerned, however, we want them to serve the good of the nation, to be dominated by a feeling of realism, and to take shape on the basis of a recognition of constitutional principles. The state is observing these principles consistently, and no one can prove that the authorities in People's Poland are violating freedom of religion and interfering with the performance of religious duties. However, we will firmly oppose violations to the principle whereby the church is separate from the state, a principle that functions throughout the civilized world. We believe the millions of believers will appreciate this point of view, just as the lay Catholic associations and organizations that are signatories of the programmatic declaration of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth have done.

The Polish workers movement and Polish socialism, crowned by a development of over 100 years, combining the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with specific national characteristics, and full of respect for patriotic national criticism, is capable of facing up to any attempt to destroy the values that have brought social and economic liberation to the Polish people and which have created a great historic opportunity for our fatherland.

It is also with this conviction that we have entered 1985.

TRIAL OF FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL PINIOR BEGINS

LD071612 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1525 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] A civil trial concerning the recovery of Z80 million has opened before the Wroclaw Voivodship court. The plaintiff is the Commission for the Management of Trade Union Assets in Warsaw. The commission is demanding from the defendant, Jozef Pinior, former treasurer in the former NSZZ Solidarity Lower Silesia Regional Board, the return of Z80 million, which he collected in the Fifth Department of the Polish National Bank in Wroclaw on 3 December 1981. The money was illegally disposed of after the introduction of martial law.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON MOOD IN POLAND

LD041700 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 4 -- A Warsaw weekly PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY published a report from discussion organized by its editorial staff on Poles' anxiety and fears, and on their moods in general.

Among the discussants were Professor Wladyslaw Markiewicz of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Col. Assistant Professor Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, head of the Public Opinion Sounding Centre, and Assistant Professor Tomasz Goban-Klas of the Krakow-based Press Research Centre. Following are excerpts from the discussion:

Goban-Klas: The sense of a serious threat of war can emerge as a result of particular strains in the international situation which, fortunately, has slightly improved of late. Generally speaking, Poles are not a particularly scared nation.

It is more on the contrary: There still prevails the opinion that "things can always be set in order somehow." That is why Poles display less concern than I think they should about the growing technological gap, to quote an example.

Kwiatkowski: Have you noticed, gentlemen, that after the era of the propaganda of success we now have something paradoxical -- a rumor became something more optimistic than what is being reported by the press, radio, TV, with the permanent exception of the feeling [words indistinct] threat, and vigilance in this respect as far as the FRG is concerned.

What we have now is the visible inclination towards holding individual opinions. People first of all believe in what they see for themselves. People have their own opinions and are reluctant to change them. For example only 37 per cent of those polled say their private image of the reality conforms to the assessments that they come across in their own community.

There are not too many of those willing to abandon themselves to collective moods. On the contrary: We have noted what could be termed escape into privacy.

Goban-Klas: Authorities are trusted in as much as their views are concordant with ours. And once they try to get us to have other viewpoints, we remain fidel to our own opinions.

Kwiatkowski: It depends what is being discussed and how. If (?there are) issues people take to heart, practical ones, like the economy, prices, pays, the situation in the consumer market, wastefulness, profiteering -- they immediately get excited, willing to hear and to express their views.

There is no room for claptrap, reasoning, moralizing. Preaching is accepted only on special occasions, in due place and only by experts. Meanwhile, as if deliberately, there comes again a wave of elaborate essays about ethics and morality, just like it was in the time of the "old, good seventies."

Just look through December issues of weeklies and dailies: The Catholic press praises its mortality, and so does the party press with regard to its own. They convince each other as to whose norms, paragons and values are better. And the realities squeak. Plus that verbiage. [last two sentences as received] All you must do is count the recent debates, congresses, conferences, symposia, discussions, and meetings.

Markiewicz: Among other things, this came as a result of our political didactic and mass propaganda, its habit to use euphemisms. There still exists a certain, hackneyed pattern of information, consisting in failing to complete certain assessments with the help of the "although...but still" method.

Kwiatkowski: If propaganda is to be spoken about in a reasonable way, one should be mindful of basic facts from the political geography of Polish society, that is of existing extremes, ranging from approval to aversion, from hope to scepticism. And what is particularly important, one should take into consideration the whole "centre", or what is between the extremes.

The centre is most numerous and hesitant. Hesitant in both its approval and aversion, hence fluctuating. That differentiation in views, opinions, assessments proved to be a certain historical regularity in periods of disturbances we experienced.

And now most of criticism comes from small towns with up to 20,000 inhabitants, and from cities with over 200,000 inhabitants. The countryside's main concern is means of production and satisfactory procurement prices for farm produce.

Besides, the degree of criticism varies according to generations. Those in their fifties and sixties, or the generation of the Polish youth union ZMP, presents decisively pro-socialist views.

Whereas the most radical opinions come from the generation of those just past thirty. Even young people from secondary schools are less critical and more moderate in how they assess the situation.

Asked whose interests are represented by the opposition, over half of the national representation of secondary school leaders polled last year said: Its own, that of its leaders or that of Western states.

What is interesting is the way workers perceive and assess their social environment. The majority think that differences in living standards are more important than political ones. Part of them tend to divide people into the poor and the rich, into honest workers and upstarts, etc., whereas they do not consider themselves in terms "we workers and the others (e.g. peasants, intelligentsia)".

Coban-Klas: A surprising prominence is given in the opinions of those polled to the trust in effectiveness of central moves, or the government's wisdom, as a factor helping to overcome the crisis. High standing is also accorded to honest work, with the demand, though, that it be well paid and well organized.

The policies totally fail to be convinced, however, by the postulate of tightening their belts. People are of the opinion that sacrifices will not help overcome the crisis.

Markiewicz: Certain misunderstandings also result from the decisionmaking mechanism, and from a certain routine of management. This country has recently been overwhelmed by an outright magical belief in the force of the law, in the wisdom of laws. But life is more complex than we imagine, and no legislator can forsee people's reaction to a law.

Kwiatkowski: The latest research into what hampers Poland's development revealed considerably unanimous opinions on that the most conspicuous and annoying factors include defective organization of work, inefficiency of managerial staffs, followed by laziness, wastage, drunkenness and lack of discipline.

Goban-Klas: What I think is most important at present is to win widespread approval for joint social goals, and next to understand the ensuing organizational and economic necessities.

PREACHING OF 'UNREFORMABLE' PRIEST CHRONICLED

LD051231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Our nation is being destroyed both by external factors, that is communism, and by internal factors, that is drunkenness and abortion. These factors are closely interlinked because the authorities have an interest in society sinking into alcoholism, since it is easier to rule such a society. That is a quotation from a sermon delivered by Father Stanislaw Malkowski.

Toward the end of November, Father Malkowski was banned by the primate from delivering sermons in the Warsaw Archdiocese because his sermons contradicted the spirit of the Gospels, writer Piotr Aleksandrowicz said in an article. The article, titled "The Patient," appeared in SZTANDAR MLODYCH. Father Malkowski delivered these statements in Sulejow in December somewhere on the fringes of the diocese and maybe 3 kilometers beyond its boundary. He then hastened with the Good News to Tworki. It was in December that Father Malkowski delivered his sermons in a place none other than the chapel of the psychiatric hospital in Tworki, near Warsaw.

So, as Piotr Aleksandrowicz states, Father Malkowski is -- to use a fashionable expression -- unreformable. But what is to be done with a fanatic, asks the publicist: should one argue with him, make him look ridiculous, explain, isolate? After all, a fanatic is just waiting for that, so he can quickly advance into the company of martyrs. So, should one let him go there? Maybe that is the best solution, for fanaticism sooner or later defeats itself, we read in the SZTANDAR MLODYCH article.

NATIVITY SCENES MISUSED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

LD071630 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1400 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Traditional Bethlehem mangers are prepared for Christmas in churches. In the great majority of churches they really are traditional, but in some churches the parish priests decided to fill the old form with new contents. GAZETA KRAKOWSKA describes the manger in a church in Mistrzejowice: There is a manger and some hay, and on the hay a tiny nude doll symbolizes the newly born baby. There are no angels or shepherds. The virgin Mary and St Joseph are missing as well. But the three kings are there. What gifts are they carrying? No, they are not kings but rather three militia men, although the dress does not imply it; but they are in some kind of uniform. They are dragging a priest dressed in a surplice by his legs, a stole around his neck, a cassock beside him thrown on the floor. Above the manger, where normally there is a star, there is a huge flag with a sign containing the name of the former trade union. Obituaries are hanging near the manger. One of them says: Kidnapped and then murdered, felled at the hands of communist assassins of the red terror. His death as a martyr has taken from the ranks the best soldier in the fight for freedom and solidarity of all Poles.

Is that supposed to be an expression of understandable sorrow, the author of the article in GAZETA KRAKOWSKA asks? Or is it an appeal for a lynching? If communist assassins were really raging in Poland, and if the red terror was raging too, could similar obituaries hang for even an hour and their authors remain free?

GLOS SZCZECINSKI describes a similar modern manger in St Joseph's church in Szczecin. The main element of the manger is a black grating with a lock hanging on a thick chain. The word Poland is written above it and below it are various slogans which, according to the intention of the designer, are supposed to describe the alleged traits characterizing our country. There is bribery there, the killing of the unborn, drug addiction, murder, and alcoholism. Some slogans are illustrated, for example alcoholism with wine, vodka, and brandy bottles.

When we were leaving the church with the crowd of visitors, the slogan at the front of the church: Peace to the People of Goodwill, sounded rather ironic. Someone behind me said: Let us go to the church to pray. But those who saw all that had been placed near the manger felt that it was not there for the sake of prayer or for the sake of religion, but for the sake of politics.

This is also the ending of the article in GAZETA KRAKOWSKA but it can refer not only to the manger in Mistrzejowice but also to the one described by GLOS SZCZECINSKI, and to some others in various parts of Poland whose designers decided to use the beautiful old church tradition for purposes having nothing to do with the mission of the church.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SPENDING TO INCREASE

LD072211 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] The governmental Presidium held a meeting and examined the program for environmental protection and water resources management up to the year 1990.

The detailed programs for water resources management and environmental protection of the coastal voivodships and the Baltic up to the year 1990, and the program for developing production of control and measuring equipment for environmental protection were also examined.

The program accords with the social, critical assessment of the state of the environment and its increasing deterioration. Particular emphasis was placed on improving the water supply and water purity and also on the urgent need to stop air pollution, particularly of sulfur dioxide, which destroys woods, contaminates soil and acidifies waters. The capacity of sewage treatment plants will increase by 50 percent by the year 1990. Industry will reduce by half the amount of dusts and gases emitted compared with that of the present by installing the appropriate equipment. Ten water reservoirs will be handed over for use, and the length of the sewage system in the rural areas will double. In the year 1986-90 expenditures will further increase for environmental protection and water economy. The rate of this increase will be higher than the rate of increase for expenditure on socialized economy as a whole.

GDANSK REGIONAL SECURITY SERVICES DISCUSS METHODS

LD070934 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] At the Gdansk Voivodship internal affairs office a briefing took place today, during which the head of the office, General of Brigade Jerzy Andrezejewski, presented the main course of action by the security service and the Citizens' Militia for the current year. The briefing was attended by the service and party aktiv of the voivodship office, as well as that of municipal and regional internal affairs offices. During the discussion a number of proposals were made (?aimed at) perfecting the forms and methods of action by units of the security service and the Citizens' Militia. [passage indistinct] The conference was attended by Stanislaw Bejger.

PARTY OFFICIALS DISCUSS ACTIVITIY IN ARMED FORCES

LD042202 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] A conference of secretaries of party committees of military districts, various units of the Armed Forces, and military academies was held today at the metropolitan garrison club. Party activity within the Armed Forces in 1984 was assessed and summed up at the conference. The directions of party work this year, taking into account in particular the tasks stemming from the issues discussed at the 18th plenum and the forthcoming report back and electoral campaign within the party, were also defined.

The conference was attended by General [General Broni] Jozef Baryla, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of Polish Armed Forces; Lieutenant General [General Dywizji] Tadeusz Szacilo, first deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces; and Major General [General Brgady] Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the Cadre Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

PRC DELEGATION EXAMINES COOPERATION PROSPECTS

AU071208 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- An economic delegation from the Chinese province of Heilongjiang headed by Vice Governor Gong Benyan is visiting Poland. It is acquainting itself with the possibilities of economic cooperation with Polish enterprises.

On 3 January, the delegation was received by Ryszard Karski, chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. The need to further animate contacts between the industries of Poland and the PRC was stressed.

On 3 January, the delegation was received by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, undersecretary of state for foreign trade.

TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

AU071206 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 3 January, Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade, received PRC ambassador Yu Hongliang in connection with the end of his diplomatic mission in Poland. The development so far of bilateral economic and trade cooperation was assessed positively, with emphasis given to the considerable possibilities for broadening it, especially as far as exports fo Polish investment resources to the PRC are concerned. It was stated that both sides are energetically preparing for the signing of a trade agreement covering the years 1986-90.

MANEUVERING AT BELGRADE CONSPIRACY TRIAL REPORTED

LD071807 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan (TANJUG) -- The trial of a group of six people charged with the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity continued today in the Belgrade District Court.

Today's hearing was delayed for 90 minutes because one of the accused, Gordan Jovanovic, failed to appear. His lawyer, Slobodan Perovic, subsequently produced a certificate issued by the City Institute for Health Care that showed that Jovanovic is ill. Perovic also said that Jovanovic may appear in court as early as tomorrow or the following day. The court council, presided over by Zoran Stojkovic, thus decided that the court procedure against Jovanovic be temporarily suspended and that the trail be continued since there have already been too many cancellations and postponements of the trial caused by the behavior and maneuvering of the accused and their lawyers.

Witness Goranko Djapic was questioned in the court today. He referred to the meetings in the apartments of the accused as "friendly get-togethers" and "chats over a drink." He could remember very few details, even fewer than in the statement that he made during the previous proceedings, except a discussion in Gordan Jovanovic's apartment attended by a Pole who spoke about the history of Poland. Since in his statement witness Djapic also mentioned that he had been given the indictment to read, Danilo Nanovic, deputy public prosecutor, asked him who had given it to him and why. Djapic refused to answer this question, explaining that the indictment is a document available to the public.

At the end of today's hearing Vladimir Seks, lawyer for the first accused, Vladimir Mijanovic, interpreted in his own way today's statement by witness Djapic and the reference to his statement in the indictment. According to him, there is a well-founded suspicion that Deputy Public Prosecutor Nanovic imprecisely interpreted Djapic's statements in the indictment. Seks even demanded that criminal proceedings be started against Nanovic! It is interesting that the same argument was put forward by the defense in its objection to the indictment, even before the trial started, but that it was rejected as unfounded. It appears that this same "argument" is no longer directed against the indictment but against Nanovic.

Danilo Nanovic, deputy public prosecutor, described Seks' proposal as surprising because the prosecution draws its conclusions on the basis of its interpretation of all the witnesses' statements. Nanovic also stated that he has evidence, which he submitted to the court, that Seks has already been sentenced for the criminal act of hostile propaganda but that he keeps avoiding serving the sentence on the pretext of ill health while at the same time representing Mijanovic before the court.

BELGRADE COURT BANS PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOK

LD072242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2117 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade 7 Jan (TANJUG) -- After a public hearing the bench of three of the district court in Belgrade, presided over by Judge Vesna Brasic, tonight imposed a total ban on the distribution of the privately printed book "U Zaptu: Ogledi iz Deliktike ["Under restraint: Essays on Offenses Against the Law"] by author and publisher Ilija Moljkovic from Novi Beograd, printed by the Filip Visnjic printing works in Belgrade.

The reason for the ban is that a number of untrue claims were made in the book on socio-political conditions in our country which could cause alarm among our public and which constitutes a violation of the provisions of article 135, paragraph 2 of the Law on Public Information of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. All copies of this book will be seized, and then destroyed when the judgement becomes valid. The publisher has the right to appeal to the Serbian supreme court.

FOREIGN MINISTER GREETS PRC COUNTERPART

LD301857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Dec (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY has sent a telegram to Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, in connection with the 30th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the SFRY and the PRC. Along with cordial greetings and best wishes from the government and the peoples of Yugoslavia to the government and peoples of China, the telegram says:

"On this solemn occasion we remember with pride that Yugoslavia was among the first to recognize the PRC and the victory of the people's revolution in China, led by the Chinese Communist Party.

"I am convinced that the comprehensive and friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and China, which is developing successfully in every sphere, represents not only the lasting interest of our two countries but also a real contribution to peace, understanding, trust, equitable and constructive cooperation and progress in the world in general.

"We follow with great attention the development in China and rejoice about the successes which your country has achieved in the socialist construction so far. We are convinced that the friendly Chinese people under the leadership of their government and the Communist Party will achieve also in the next period new and even greater successes in the comprehensive socialist development and the modernization of the country.

"I take this opportunity to wish friendly China and the Chinese people further prosperity and happiness and you, Comrade Wu personally, good health and success in your work."